is the best back movement there is, and, somehow, it seems to press the waist down

"To do it, or to come anywhere near doing it, you take the wand in your left hand and rest it upon the floor, grasping the lower part of it with the right hand. You then slide down as gently as possible until you rest upon the right knee.

"The left foot will be stretched out in sect of you in a straight line. It is not

A Manía to Act.

Rush Stageward of Young Women in Society

That contingent of the restless sex that inds itself in New York geographically and socially in what would be analyzed as the top stratum is just now interested to an unprecedented degree in following an artistic career. In other words, there ver was a time in which the young women of this city seemed so anxious to get before the public in one way or another. They to act or sing or do something that will occupy them more agreeably than their ordinary pursuits and will, moreover,

get them before the public if possible. Five years ago this restlessness broke out in quite another form. Then it was millinery that appealed to them, or dress-making.

Both those occupations are now so surinded by recruits from society that they offer no prospect of profit or even the most seeting no toriety. So they have been abandoned in favor of more artistic pro-

Just now it is the stage that appeal most strongly to them. Clara Bloodgood cang "I want to be an actor lady" and the

spring walking hats.
When women began to go into dress making and millinery it was always because they needed the money that the work would presumably bring in. Sometimes women did really carn a livelihood, but just as frequently they made very little or only enough to supplement to a small extent what they already had.

So many women wanted to go into busi ness of this kind that even those who were formerly engaged as saleswomen by the established milliners and dressmakers for the sake of attracting the trade of their friends, are no longer in demand. Society lliners are now too numerous.

Then the business women began to lose caste in another way. Business was someincome that could not be so easily ex-plained to everybody. This abuse of the business began in London times made a cloak for other sources of began in London.

Thus various causes combined to make these commercial occupations uninteresting and certainly unprofitable. Then the vista of the arts opened to uneasy femi-

Every woman in society who wants to get on the stage makes her first application to a successful woman manager, play agent and general theatrical adviser who is known to most families socially prominent by name or is at least readily accessible to them through common friends. Into her keen and well-shaped ears are poured

first the stories of theatrical aspirations. Some of those who apply to her are helped on their way. She is a shrewd woman wever, and knows the needs of the stage, she sends nobcdy in that direction who does not seem to have some qualifica-tion, whether it be talent, beauty or no-

Most of the present day aspirants want to get to Clyde Fitch. They want parts in his plays.

"Because," they all say, "Mr. Fitch writes

plays about society in New York, and we are already familiar with that life. So it won't be as bad as if we had to begin in au entirely different kind of play.

The most fortunate get to the dramatist and some of them are engaged. The real importance of seeing Mr. Fitch comes from tists able to impose his own terms on the persons who accept his plays. He has now reached a position that enables him to say who shall and who shall not play the roles he has created.

If a woman is able, therefore, to appeal to him, her chances of getting an engage-ment are good. But he is too prudent to engage any woman merely because she comes to him with letters from this or that

dramas to trust any of the important rôles to uncertain hands. He must recognize ability and adaptability to the stage as he did the other day in the case of a New York girl who finally got to him. She had letters and she had seen the pow

erful play agent, who had promised to arlosing her interest altogether.

Finally a letter came notifying her to be at the dramatist's house at a certain time in the late afternoon. She was on

The trembling aspirant was terror-stricken by this time.

the first place that I never engage anybody for my plays who has not three certain notes in the voice," he went on.

The visitor swiftly wondered what the three were and if she had them. "Now recite something, please." he said.

Her tongue was dry with fright and it seemed to her that she could never move it as Mr. Fitch sat waiting for her to begin looking straight ahead of him. What did she know that lasted less than two minutes? And what would show those three notes i she happened to have them?

She managed to recite a few verses of

has your address. I think. Good after-This aspirant found herself in East Fortieth

street, walking away from Mr. Fitch's ouse, in a confusion of sensations not to be analyzed. She had no idea of what sort of sion she had made. It was only two days later when a note

moned her to Mr. Frohman's office, that she learned her fate. Then Mr. Hay-man informed her that Mr. Fitch wanted her for a small part in one of his plays. The contract was signed and the first step

But the young lady will probably learn that it is not only the first step that costs. She has been accustomed all her life to luxury and refinement in her own home. Now she a to travel from one city to another and will have to live in cheap hotels unless she spends more than her modest salary, which would be little for a woman in the city and will not go even so far on the road, where this company is to spend most of the season. She will of course have to use her own means to pay her expenses.

Why she should go through all the discemfort of travel and come out with no financial reward at the end of a year seems in-

explicable to any person acquainted on the one hand with the hardships of a theatrical carreer and on the other with the comforts to which a young woman of refinement is accustomed

"But we don't always expect to remain in such positions," is the ready response of the beginner. "We hope to be promoted very soon to more important places, get higher salaries and soon be at the top. *Look at Clara Bloodgood. It was only

record to more important places, get higher salaries and soon be at the top.

"Look at Clara Bloodgood. It was only five years ago that she began at the Empire with a salary of \$18 a week. Then people said she had made the mistake of her life because being known merely as a New York woman with some fashionable connections she ought to have got a big salary in the first place.

"But she worked hard, showed that she had talent and is a star to-day. So it's worth while even to begin at the bottom of the ladder if it is very uncomfortable and poorly paid."

Mrs. Bloodgood has, of course, been an alluring example to young women in New York, as she went on the stage with no experience and made a really phenomenal success. Her weekly income is now probably \$300 at least.

If all New York women had been equally successful the argument might be unanswerable. But there is a little army of examples that prove just the opposite of the story. Many women have started the dramatic career with no other qualification than their certainty of ability to act if they only got the chance. This feeling, common to so many women, has enabled them to get a hearing so long as they had influence to aid them.

One instance of this kind was seen here during the present season. The woman in the case took to the stage at least six years ago in spite of the opposition of her family. She even went to London to begin in order that they might be less annoyed. There she played for a few months. Then she returned here, finding unimportant engagements from time to time and attracting attention no longer even from her friends. But she won't give up in spite of the fact that she stands now just where she was at the beginning.

During the present season she has been regularly engaged with a company visiting only the smallest towns. She would doubtless say that necessity compelled her to follow this career. But there is probably not a month in which she does not receive help from her family. And a home awaits her.

She is one example of the other kind o

the stage.
If I were the father of a family of daugh-

"If I were the father of a family of daughters," said one man who was discussing the present enthusiasm of young women to get on the stage, "I'd see that none of them had the opportunity to become acquainted with any singers or actors.

"New York society is just now celebrity crazy. The artists from the opera are, of course, the lions of the bunch, but any well-known fiddler or piano pounder is pestered to death by women who want him at their homes.

"Then the actors and actresses, if they have attained any fame, create a sensation in any restaurant or drawing room they go to. People are eager to meet them, and young girls, seeing the extent to which they are run after, are led to wonder if they could not also enjoy a little of that importance.

"These people often drop a word or two to the young girls that does no end of

These people often drop a word or two to the young girls that does no end of harm. It was only the other day that a young girl told me of her meeting with a famous English actrees now in this country.

"I've always wanted to go on the stage myself, you know, this young girl said, and Mrs. Campbell asked me why in the world I didn't. She told me she was certain I would be a success, as I had such beautiful hair that I would be a perfect Melisande in Maeterlinck's play.

"That girl never got over what Mrs. Combell said to her and only a few days."

"That girl never got over what Mrs. Campbell said to her, and only a few days ago I read that she had accepted an engagement in London and was to act the next month. She has not voice enough to be heard across a large room, and absolutely no qualification for the stage. And she is

heard across a large room, and absolutely no qualification for the stage. And she is rich.

"If she had never met singers and actors at the houses she went to, that dramatic ambition would probably never have amounted to anything. But, encouraged by this reward, there was nothing but the stage to satisfy this girl.

"And in music I have heard of many similar cases. Look at all the men and women that have played for Paderewski and been told by him that they were certain to be great if they studied enough.

"My advice to parents is to keep their daughters away from houses in which they are likely to meet celebrities, unless they want them to be hit by the microbe."

There is undoubtedly some sense in this view. But not the young women only are victims of the present mania to be actresses. Since a middle-aged woman of society who had for some years conducted a flourishing dressmaker's establishment made a successful beginning as an actress, two seasons ago, there seems no age limit. Women of all ages are now seeking interviews with managers. They have never acted, but they would all like to try.

Among last season's beginners was a woman of 50, widow of a man formerly of great importance in New York. She has not been heard of this year, but she probably cherishes still the same ambition that led her to embark on so exacting a career at her age.

"I never saw the craze to make public

her to embark on so exacting a career at her age.

"I never saw the craze to make public use of one's talents so plainly shown," said the same person who disapproved so strongly of mixing society and the stage, "as in the case of a young girl of a noted family who gave a concert here last winter.

"There was no earthly reason why this young woman should have become a professional singer. Her family is very wealthy. She had studied in Italy for several years and on her return here tried in vain to get an appearance.

"She had the voice and style to give her

"She had the voice and style to give her friends pleasure in a drawing room. Anything else was beyond her. So well known as her family is, there were no concert engagements for the young woman until late in the season she found an impresario willing to give the concert if he were guaranteed against loss.

"She appeared, looked and sang like a sweet girl graduate at a school commence ment and received lovely bouquets from her friends, who wondered why in the world she ever engaged such a large room. It was the smallest in town as a matter of fact. She has never been heard of since, and, of course, enjoys the reputation of having tried to be a professional and failed.

having tried to be a professional and failed.

"I don't know that such a reputation hurts her, but it would have been just as well for her to realise that her talents were not for all markets.

"How can you blame a young girl like that, however, when I found a woman of 35 the other day who was just as eager to get in the limelight by hook or crook? I had known her some years before when she had sung very sweetly for her friends. I asked her if she still sang, and she told me a long rigamarole about her struggles with teachers.

THESHIRT-WAIST MODEL'S WA

SHE TELLS HOW HER WAIST WILL BE MADE SMALLER.

First There Is the Lorenz Movement to Be Done-Next Comes the Pitzsimmons Exercise—Then Viennese Wand Metions -The Result: & Round, Supple Walst

The shirt-waist model stood pensively by the wide front window. "I must reduce my waist one inch," said she, "and lower it an inch and a half. This es not mean that I must lace any tighter,

for a woman who makes her waist smaller lacing is sure to be detected. But it means that my waist must actually grov an inch less, and all withi . a very short "This morning," continued she, "the new mid-summer shirt waists came in; and when

I went to try them on, I discovered that I was exactly one inch too large around the "Wouldn't they button?"

"Oh, yes. They would fasten all right But they would not bag." "You see," she went on, glad of a sym sthetic audience, "there is all the difference in the world between the shirt waist that just buttons and the one that buttons as it should. The former is a little too snug, and it shows it. The buttonholes have a strained appearance and the

belt looks reluctant. "Now, on the other hand, if a waist is just the right size for you, or even a little arge, it has a smart look. You give one



I am exactly a 38, which is the fashionable size this year for a woman. But my waist

measures a trifle too much.
"What will I do? Why, I must reduce it; and I shall begin not to-morrow, but this very night
"Within a week, if my waistba d is not

one inch less. I shall lose my job, for no-body wants a model that does not fit the garments. It is a case of a girl made to It the waist, not of the waist made to fi the girl. I am the girl, and I must fit the

What shall I do? Why, this very night when I go home, I shall take the Lorenz movement. You don't know what that is? "It is the one which Dr. Lorenz is said to have advised for a society woman who applied to him to have her figure improved. His directions were to loosen the clothing and take the bending movements, tipping

"To-night, not to-morrow night, but this very evening, I shall put on a gymnasium suit, waiting an hour after eating my dinner, and then I shall stand in front of an open window and breathe a minute. Then I shall lean forward until my fingers touch

"If they do not touch this night, they will touch to-morrow night, and I shall keep on trying for five full minutes. "Then I shall put both of my hands around my waist and straighten up. This

SOMALLED ning down the wand, the other grasping the wand at the back of the neck

"When all of these exercises have een
taken the performer should go through
them again and again, until they come

EXERCISE WITH THE FLANDS

YOU WANT TO MAKE IME WAIST

"The waist has now begun to get smaller, but there are other things to be done before it will be of exactly the right proportions

"And there is a curious fact in connection with this. Any woman can reduce her waist an inch. But it is very difficult to make it stay reduced.

"By an hour's practice night and morning and a day's dieting the waist will shrink an inch. But after a day's indulgence it will grow large again," and with a smile the model touched her fingers to her waist and vanished to try on some new samples.

and vanished to try on some new samples.

To get the waist small and to make it stay small are both necessities for the woman who wants to have a nice, round, supple, girlish waist. So, after she has exercised, she must do other things.

She must begin by sleeping in a room that is not too warm for slumber. And the must not sleep too long. To reduce the must not sleep too long. she must not sleep too long. To reduce the waist one must get into the habit of slumbering seven hours, no more and no

less.
All big-waisted women sleep too long.
Many of them have the drowsy habit. They
begin to get sleepy at 9 in the evening.
If they go to the theatre they yawn, if to
the opera they doze off gently, if to a re-

somehow, it seems to proa little.

"I shall then try the Fitzsimmons movement. This is done by taking a step forward, the other foot far back. It is a
regular stride, and the forward foot must
be flat upon the ground with all the weight
certing upon it. resting upon it.
*Flat heels are needed for this. I shall *Flat heels are needed for this. I shall stride first with one foot and then with the other for five minutes.

"Perhaps you think it is time to sit down and rest, but it is not quite resting time. My next movement will be the wand movement, which begins with a very graceful motion called the Vienna wand exercise. to the property of the company that the string of the company that are the string of the stri

slowly.

In reducing your waist quickly it is no harm to cut down your sleeping hours to six, but do not keep it up for more than a week as you need seven hours of good, refreshing

"The left foot will be stretched out in front of you, in a straight line. It is not a difficult pose to hold, when once you strike it. But you must practise it a while.

"When practice has made perfect with the Vienna wand movement you will find that your back is very strong and your ribs feel supple. There is no strain upon them, and your waist seems to be narrower, somehow, across the hips, as though it had been lengthened.

"Finally, there comes another Vienna wand exercise, which is performed by resting upon the wand, which is placed back of you, from the nape of the neck to the floor, you standing with one arm runas you need seven hours of good, refreshing slumber.

But about this there is a difference of opinion. Many hold, and among them the Viennese specialists, that long sleeping is a matter of habit, and that the brain will renew itself precisely as well if it has only five or six hours of slumber instead of nine or ten. The Viennese cure insomnia in a way little known in this country. They keep the sufferer from sleeplessness up until very late.

If a man, he must go to the club, if a woman to the theatre. Then there may come a light supper or some mild recreation; anything, so long as the victim of insomnia does not go to bed.

When, finally, he or she does sink to rest, the body is so tired that the patient goes to sleep. Usually the cure is complete within a week, but the ailment comes back when the patient begins to go to bed at 9 o'clock.

This works on the theory that there are This works on the theory that there are certain people who do not need much sleep and who get slept out if they have too much. Hence the insomnia, which is nothing more than a slept-out state.

To get a thin waist one must observe certain rules in the eating line, or more properly in the drinking line. It is now pretty well settled that it is what you drink and not what you eat, that makes you fat.

A German professor to test this took no



ood for days except raw eggs, nothing attening. But he drank great quantities if water, tea and of coffee. His weight

of water, tea and of coffee. His weight steadily increased.

Another doctor to test an obesity water cure took no solid food at all for a month, but lived on fresh milk, water, coffee and tea. At the end of the month he was much stouter than when he began.

The seeker after a small waist must forswear these things, the drinkables, and cling to solid food of the light type. In this class there can be grouped eggs, toasted bread eaten with salt, but without butter, vegetables prepared with water outter, vegetables prepared with water nates of milk, all kinds of fruit, but very

integral of miss, an kinds of fruit, but very little meat.

In all cases of reduction salt should be taken on the bread instead of butter, and in a short time one does not miss the butter. It isn't pleasant, perhaps, to substitute salt for the golden hued pat, but this talk is for

people who want to reduce, not for those who want to gratify the appetite.

Those who want to reduce very quickly can do it by living on raw eggs, toasted bread and fresh fruit. Those who want to take it a little slower can take the raw eggs, the toasted bread without butter and can add to it meet even a day with the regular.

the toasted bread without butter and can add to it meat once a day, with the regular family dinner.

But there should be nothing to drink with any of the meals, not so much as a swallow of water or a cup of coffee, nor should a drop of anything be taken for an hour after eating, when fluids can be taken cautiously.

Should this be too severe the patient car Should this be too severe the patient acup of coffee for breakfast, a cup of tea at noon, and at night a glass of wine if her principles will permit, or a glass of water. No copious draughts between meals and no farewell glass of water on going

of the labors of the private gardener and the

the b autful Narcissus Horsfieldii was obtained and named by a Lancashire weaver, John Horsfield.

The botanist continues to apply his Latin titles to new introductions, but, unlike John Burrougha's Maine guide, the se Latin terms to the fiorist are not overwhelmingly convincing and satisfying. A popular name has a greater selling value often than a botanical appellation.

A few years ago a plant was introduced into this country, named Acalypha sanderi. This plant was named variously chindle plant, Dewey's pride, tassel plant, love-hangbleeding, the last two designations from the tassel-like crimson flowers.

When the first hairy chrysanthemum was introduced from Japan it was named Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, in honor of the introducer. Subsequently it appeared in florists lists as the Ostrich Plume. This same title has been given to a new forn being introduced this season, which otherwise labors under the botanical burd nof Nephrolepis piersoni.

A race of roses from Japan, scientifically labelled Ross wichuraiana, has received the more easily pronounced cognomen of the Memorial rose, from its use in graveyard adornment.

As an example of the magic of a popular

How the Prench Girl Holds Her Skirt.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

'Inherent grace is no greater in French girls than in American girls,' said Mme. Baker at the national convention of dressmakers. 'But in the dainty art of carrying their skirts in their hands while taking the air of the boulevards, French girls are incomparably superior to their American cousins. The secret is that the French maid's petticoat is made to clear the ground, while the American's drop skirt is as long as the outer garment. The American must lift both skirts to prevent their trailing in the dirt of the streets. She grasps a great bundle of unwieldy cloth, so heavy and clumsy that almost invariably she pulls it around in a way that plays havoc with the effectiveness of her gown. The French demoiselle has only the outer skirt to care for.

ception they blink until it is time to come home. If they remain at home they turn in at 0 or earlier

Fat women sleep late in the morning. Now the fat woman should rise after she has been seven hours in bed. No matter what time she has retired she should get up, take her exercises, and busy herself with something, after seven hours' sleep.

A woman who was trying to decrease her waist line, found that, if she retired at 11 o'clock, she must get up at 8. This was pretty early, but by the time she had taken her morning tubbing, and her gymnastic exercises, had doctored her complexion, and made a fetching toilet for breakfast, he rest of the house was astir.

It takes large people longer to prepare for the day than the thin sisterhood. They are longer in getting over the ground, more deliberate in every way, and their brains as well as their bodies move more slowly.

In rechange your waist quickly it is no boy to attend on the women of the family. In travelling the services of a man ser

vant are very necessary to women who are without male escort. Abroad such a servant is known as the courier, and while his duties are not considered menial, he does everything that a valet attends to for his master in travelling, such as looking after trunks, buying railroad tickets, order-

ing cabs and paying bills.

So it has come about on this side of the water that the up-to-date girl travels with a valet rather than a maid. Seasons ago. she adopted her brother's suit case for convenience in travel, his stock tie and his scarf pin. Even his shoe last she made her own, and then she began to have her saddle fashioned like a man's for horse-

back riding.

All of these innovations were adopted not merely as fads but because they were found to be more convenient and se than the more feminine ways of doing things. The man servant also, it seems, fills his place more helpfully and better than even he most accomplished maid.

Lady's maids are genuine luxuries now-a days, and are needed only by women who, owing to their active social life, are required to dress many times during the day. But the average woman prefers the simpler

For manicuring, hairdressing, massaging and complexion treatment, the up-to-date woman now uses the services of a specialist whom she visits at a public establishmen or who calls at her own home by engagenent. Numbers of women, especially those who live in the country colonies, disdain the old routine of elaborate costuming and live in their outing suits or riding habits during the day, slipping into a dinner gown as easily as though it were a kimona, without primping or the old hour or two hours of dressing before a mirror with a

All the mysterious functions of the toilet belong to an age when women had more time and the pace of life was less swift. The younger women of society to-day have maids who attend to the care of their wardrobes, but in travelling the maid is often found more of a nuisance than otherwise.

So the valet has taken her place, and this has come to pass through women observing how much more useful the ordinary valet is than the ordinary maid. In the bachelor apartment houses for several years past there have been cooperative valets who look after the rooms and wardrobes of a dozen or more men for a small fee each week, while the services of a lady's maid are always among the expensive luxuries.

"I cannot say that the work of the lady's valet is as yet classed among the recognized professions," said the superin-tendent of an establishment uptown where servants are furnished to wealthy families, but I know that there is a great demand for the services of what we call handy men in large establishments.

"Women who happen to marry a man with a good English or Jap valet will often call upon me to kn ow if the services of just such another man may not be secured that is a general servant who will be ready for any task that may be assigned him.

"Lady s maids have been growing finicky and uncertain like every other class of female help. They object to doing cerdo not like to handle muddy skirts, and the other day we had a complaint from a lady to whom we sent a maid because the girl objected to cleaning the toilet silver on her dressing table. "If it comes to a question like that, we

cannot say that the cleaning of toilet silver is properly in the line of a lady's maid's work, but the trouble is that the woman servant is apt to stand too much on just exactly what her line of work is.

"You take a valet or man servant and he is willing to do anything. He makes himself useful in the best acceptation of the term, and a man who has a good valet is apt to

be perfectly free from care.

"His linea is looked after, his boots and clothes kept in condition, his rooms are dusted and arranged, and in some cases his meals are cooked by the man who hires with him as a valet.

"I know of one man who recently recom mended a Jap servant of this sort who has been on a yacht with him for a year. He says that all that is necessary is to tell the man in the morning to have a dinner for four or six ready in the evening and the man does everything-plans the menu, markets in the best shops, and then cooks and serves the meal, with cocktails, wines property iced, and everything in perfect

shape and condition We do not deal so much with ladies'

"We do not deal so much with ladies' maids, for the reason that a maid who is any good is able to get another place by recommendation with some friend of her former mistress, or she advertises, and if you read the advertisements in the daily papers you will see that her demands are preposterous in many cases.

"Even the best of maids who can pack and mend and dress hair will be utterly incapacitated for travel and unable to look after heavy luggage, to buy tickets, secure berths and get cabs in a hurry. Her sex is against her in the perfomance of duties of this sort, and every woman who has a maid knows that if she sends her bags to a station for a certain train she will have to send a cab with the maid if she wishes to keep up the traditions.

"So the custom of having a man servant as an aid in travel came about. In fact it is not really so novel or so new. The Southern women used to travel with two or three maids and one man servant in the old days, and so were spared any possible annovance.

"Women who go about much with their husbands learn to utilize the services of a valet for duties which the usual lady's maid might object to, such as the brushing and pressing of clothes and the running of messages in all sorts of weather.

"The Japanese man servant has proved so successful in the household that we are some successful in the household that we are

days, and so were spared any possible annoyance.

"Women who go about much with their husbands learn to utilize the services of a valet for duties which the usual lady's maid might object to, such as the brushing and pressing of clothes and the running of messages in all sorts of weather.

"The Japanese man servant has proved so successful in the household that we are having more demand than ever for this class of help. A good and intelligent colored servant who has been with a family for a number of years is indispensable to a woman who may have to travel without male secort.

"It is an odd thing that in the performance "It is an odd thing that in the performance of many of the duties that one would imagine a woman would excel in the man is the cleverer. Take, for instance, the care of the hair and scalp and then the arrangement of the ooiffure. Men are much better barbers than women.

"They can shampoo hair and arrange it in all cases better than lady's maids. In facial massage men are also more successful. The most famous face specialists of the day are men.

the day are men.
"Some of the best known actresses have always travelled with a man servant to care for the luggage and make himself generally useful. He will not, like a lady's maid, confine himself to any special line of work, but is ready to perform the duties

of each, courier or messenger boy, just exactly as a man's valet is trained to do.

"A man servant who is trusted with all sorts of work from cleaning silver and windows to depositing money in the bank is no rarity, but women prefer to keep to some specialty, and no class of help is more rigid in her limitations than the lady's maid, who considers herself many grades higher than the ordinary help.

"A good handy man will be worth more at \$25 a month and his board than two maids at \$15 each. In the country houses there is more use for such men than in the city.

city.
I think that the demand for man serreal think that the demand for man servants indicates a change in the conditions that have so perplexed the women of the country in regard to their servant girls. You hear comparatively little of trouble with the male help in a large city, but the maids and their days out and their number of hours of work are always up for discussion."

BATHTUBS AND FITTINGS. Ingenious Portable Contrivances-Tubs Now Made of Glass.

Although bathrooms are a matter-ofourse feature of every home, portable baths in great variety are constantly on sale, and many are made to order to suit individual preference. The boot-shaped leg and foot baths on the London plan are now duplicated in domestic wares here, and so are the hat-shaped travelling baths and a score of others, from the big 72-inch plunge bath down to the smallest of the neat and rolled-edge sponge baths and

English wash-ups.
Not only travellers, campers and country sojourners order portable baths, but many are wanted by city dwellers averse to sharing bathroom facilities with others, and those with luxurious fancies to gratify. Wealthy invalids and cripples have baths made to fit their own needs. Sumptuous bathing outfits are made to order for in-Some of these are of finely annealed glass or decorated porcelain and are affixed to stands that may be pulled out into the sunlight or drawn near the fire, just as

Self-adjusting rubber baths that jump into shape at the turning of a screw are now brought out with stands that allow of their being raised or lowered at will.

bath and trunk is a favorite. Of composition stuff that is outwardly the color of leather and with a close-fitting cover that shuts down overlapping like a trunk lid, this bath is eminently presentable when strapped taut and duly labelled. Tourists

New Devices for the Convenience and

The hotel guest is being made more and more comfortable. One of the new houses opened this year has ice water running day and night in the halls, even unto the

top story. Another convenience prized by sophisticated woman guest is a little apparatus on a block of marble to be hitched to the electric burner and so afford a hot iron or a boiling tea kettle when desired. The model medicine closet in the bathroom is another boon out of the ordinary. So is the little built-in cupboard in the sitting room, where wine, cake, nuts and

dowager in society.

He is too careful about the success of his

range a meeting with the dramatist if possible. She waited for several weeks with no sign of a response. She didn't dare to worry the play agent for fear of

"I'm the busiest man in New York," said the playwright, rushing into the room, and for you I have just two minutes."

"And you might as well understand in

poem after awhile.

"That'll do," he suddenly said, rising from his chair. "Thank you very much.

Mr. Alf. Hayman of Mr. Frohman's office

The contract was signed and the first step of the career had been made.

But the young lady will probably learn that it is not only the first step that costs. She has been accustomed all her life to luxury and refinement in her own home. Now she s to travel from one city to another and will have to live in cheap hotels unless she spends.

NAMES THAT SELL FLOWERS.

ONE PERPLEXING PROBLEM OF THE FLORIST'S TRADE. Evidence of the Ability of a Catchy Name to Make a New Flower Popular

-Systems of Nomenclature - Magie of the "Mother-in-Law Plant." Not the least perplexing problem connected with the introduction of a new variety of plant or flower lies in giving it a catchy name. A flower may possess all the necessary atributes within itself to win its way to the front ranks of flowerdom; but a plebeian or uneuphonious name prove

a handicap, so far as its popularity with the public is concerned.

A good example of this fact was seen in the case of the now much-favored pink Bridesmaid rose, This flower was originally named "The Hugh," after the fore man in the Jersey greenhouse estab-lishment where it originated as a sport from the white rose, the Bride. The first designation was killing the sales of the flowers on the market when the prettier title was hit upon and applied with the

present favorable result. The primary object in naming a new plant or flower is, of course, to furnish a means f identification. But, as will be seen from the foregoing, a good name has a commercial value more especially in these days when the public has been educated up to the point of ordering flowers by their

specific names. If one casts his eye over the names of the plants and flowers in a nurseryman's dsman's catalogue, he will notice that in naming their favorites the growers have drawn upon the names of kings, queens, emperors, principalities, powers, potentate actors and actresses, singers and sermon makers, soliders and sailors, myths, merchants, public functionaries and private individuals. The system of applying names of pe

to new plants and flowers has been in vogue

ever since the days of Theophrastus; in fact, it may go back beyond his time, and

have had its origin in Eden, when the first gardener named one of his most beautiful discoveries in honor of his wife. A few plantamen have their own particular line of names. For instance, a one-time famous grower of chrysanthemums named his new varieties as they appeared after the members of his own family. This practice was a most confusing one, and its only virtue lay in the advertising of the family name, which was also the con

One florist in Michigan, who is perhaps the leading raiser of chrysanthemums in America to-day, has a preference for Indian names, all of his productions appearing on the market with the cognomens of Lo and his relatives attached to them. A grower of fancy carnations seeks title

for his best new blooms among the characters of Shakespeare and Longfellow. Another dives into Greek mythology for his appellations; while yet another cons the pages of ancient history in seach of suitable A common practice in the trade not long

ago was for one florist to name his novel-ties in compliment to the wives or daughters of his fellow craftsmen who were his immeof his fellow craftsmen who were his immediate friends.

Promiscuous nomenclature, however, is the rule. The florist takes advantage in this respect of the opportunities which the times afford. When a new President of the United States comes into office his name is perpetuated in the history of floriculture as well as in the country's annals. And not only his own name, but likewise those of his wife and family.

The names of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley are scattered throughout flowerdom, applied to several kinds of plants. Mr. Roosevelt's name, both as Governor and President, appears in the present-day list of varieties of carnations, as well as does that of Mrs. Roosevelt.

A rose bears the name of Miss Alice Roosevelt.

When a General wins laurels, his name

welt.

When a General wins laurels, his name forms a handy auxiliary to a florist's novelty. The latest in this respect is the new crimson rose which has been called after Gen. MacArthur.

An actress, or a singer, whose name is on everybody's lips, is immediately complimented by the florist in having a flower named in her honor. Thus you find the names of Maude Adams, Mme. Albertini and Mme. Nordica in the catalogue list of carnations side by side with Whitcomb Riley, while Hall Caine and Mark Twain are found among the offerings of the more plebeian pelargoniums.

The names of city authorities are also similarly employed, one of the newest carnations being called the Seth Low. An instance is on record, however, which demonstrates that it is not at all times safe to honor a man who is in politics by naming a flower after him.

When Mr. Pingree was Mayor of Detroit a florist of that c.ty paid him a compliment of this kind. Shortly afterward Mr. Pingree became unpopular with a certain class and these people refused to buy his floral namesake.

A practice very prevalent just now is to

namesake.

A practice very prevalent just now is to name flower novelties after the wives of wealthy patrons of horticulture, customers of the retail florists. This has been brought about by the very agreeable circumstances attending the naming of the Mrs. Lawson carnation, when the husband of the lady so honored purchased the stock of the new variety for \$30,000. However, another Lawson has not yet materialized. Lawson has not yet materialized.

These practics in floral nomenclature are not by any means confined to this country. In England the majority of the new garden varieties of flowers are the results amateur.

In the case of the former the name of the estate on which he is employed, or of its owner, is often applied; while the amateur sometimes honers hims if. For example, the b autful Narcissus Horsfieldii was obtained and named by a Lancashire weaver,

Memorial rose, from its use in graveyard adornment.

As an example of the magic of a popular name, the following story is told. At an auction sale of plants held in Baltimore, not long ago, there were included in the catalogue a number of specimens of the Dieffenbackia seguine, a plant the juice of which is exceedingly acrid, producing intense pain when placed in the mouth, and causing the tongue to swell. On this account the plant has been named the dumb cane. It is stated that slave owners used the plant in punishing their slaves by causing them to eat it.

The auctioneer was doing his utmost to dispose of the plants under the hammer, making the most of their botanical designation. The sale was slow, indeed; in fact he had ordered the plants to be removed, when the present superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Washington mounted the rostrum and whispered something in the salesman's ear. The plants were immediately reoffered under the title of the "mother-in-law plant," when every one of them found a ready purchaser.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

ants. conditions vary.

strapped taut and duly labelled. Tourists fond of out-of-the-way places take along one of these travelling baths and are happy and independent.

Some individual baths have been made of fluminum. Papier maché affords some good designs. Others are of Japanned ware and various makes of tin and zinc, porcelain or glass lined.

Glass is being used considerably for bath and tollet apparatus. Its purity and its delicacy of appearance are a great commendation. Towel racks of glass are on sale, and so are comb and brush racks, soap travs, toothbrush helders, spong racks and entire bathroom sets.

and so are comb and brush racks, soap trays, toothbrush helders, spong racks and entire bathroom sets.

A few of the newer bathrooms in fine homes are fitted with bathtubs of glass, the practice having been tested in Germany for some time. The glass for this purpose is put through a treatment that gives it special strength and thickness without detracting from its appearance.

Over twenty different sorts of individual baths exclusive of the rubber baths and infants' baths are now in use. Some are of a pattern from far Bombay and others of styles adapted from various hot countries. English models lead, with the Canadian adapted from the English a close second. A bathtub of maple, originally designed, is contrived so that when transverted it becomes a chair of pleasing exterior. Another bath of medium size could be changed when desired into a tabourette.

HOTEL COMFORTS.

Pleasure of Guesta.

such light refreshments for favored guests can be kept conveniently. The wardrobe closets in the bed chamber amply and conveniently planned are another point dear to the woman guest's soul. There are closets almost as large as the room they supplement and big enough to be lit up, allowing every gown and bodice

guest points out proudly that her closet loors and framings are of the same creamtinted maple as the bureau and bedroom furnishings and so pleasing to look at.

Each new hotel thrown open challenges comparison with its predecessors as to new arrangements and attractions. A new member of the hotel force is the man retained to teach the women guests billiard or pool free of charge, so that they can avail themselves of the use of the billiard

to swing clear on its separate hanger. The

A young woman librarian to arouse interest in the hotel library is another lateday feature. The modern hotel library is a pleasant big room, well lighted and appropriately furnished in leather and decorated wood. Three or four small writing tables are there, besides the big reading table.

PARIS BANTING IN A NEW WAY. To Est Cold Food Only the Latest Plan

of Reducing One's Weight. The new Parisian cure for too much flesh is to take all food, or nearly all, cold. The early breakfast of toast and eggs is eaten cold, and the food is washed down with sold coffee or milk. At luncheon there is nothing but cold

neats and cold puddings, with bread, cheese

meats and cold puddings, with bread, cheese and salads. At night the meal consists of only mayonnaise of fish, cold entrées and entremets; no hot vegetables, but perhaps, as a bonne bouche, a hot cutiet, lean, of course.

Many people in Paris who are inclined to be stout, especially among the women, are assiduously following the new cure, and most of those who have tried it assert that they have obtained satisfactor?